

to ensure that the website will use the system—

“(i) to protect the safety of the users of such website; and

“(ii) not for any unlawful or improper purpose.

“(3) SEARCHES AGAINST THE SYSTEM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A social networking website approved to use the system established under paragraph (1) shall—

“(i) submit the information to be compared in a form satisfying the technical requirements for searches against the system; and

“(ii) pay any fee established by the Attorney General for use of the system.

“(B) FREQUENCY OF USE OF THE SYSTEM.—A social networking website approved by the Attorney General to use the system established under paragraph (1) may conduct searches under the system as frequently as the Attorney General may allow.

“(C) AUTHORITY OF AG TO SUSPEND USE.—The Attorney General may deny, suspend, or terminate use of the system by a social networking website that—

“(i) provides false information in its application for use of the system; or

“(ii) may be using or seeks to use the system for any unlawful or improper purpose.

“(4) LIMITATION ON RELEASE OF INTERNET IDENTIFIERS.—

“(A) NO PUBLIC RELEASE.—Neither the Attorney General nor a social networking website approved to use the system established under paragraph (1) may release to the public any list of the e-mail addresses or other designations used for self-identification or routing in Internet communication or posting of sex offenders contained in the system.

“(B) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—The Attorney General shall limit the release of information obtained through the use of the system established under paragraph (1) by social networking websites approved to use such system.

“(C) STRICT ADHERENCE TO LIMITATION.—The use of the system established under paragraph (1) by a social networking website shall be conditioned on the website's agreement to observe the limitations required under this paragraph.

“(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Attorney General under any other provision of law to conduct or to allow searches or checks against sex offender registration information.

“(5) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A civil claim against a social networking website, including any director, officer, employee, parent, or agent of that social networking website, arising from the use by such website of the National Sex Offender Registry, may not be brought in any Federal or State court.

“(B) INTENTIONAL, RECKLESS, OR OTHER MISCONDUCT.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a claim if the social networking website, or a director, officer, employee, or agent of that social networking website—

“(i) engaged in intentional misconduct; or

“(ii) acted, or failed to act—

“(I) with actual malice;

“(II) with reckless disregard to a substantial risk of causing injury without legal justification; or

“(III) for a purpose unrelated to the performance of any responsibility or function described in paragraph (3).

“(C) ORDINARY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to an act or omission to act relating to an ordinary business activity of any social networking website, including to any acts related to the general administration or operations of such website, the use of motor vehicles by employees or agents of such website, or any per-

sonnel management decisions of such websites.

“(D) MINIMIZING ACCESS.—A social networking website shall minimize the number of employees that are provided access to the list of electronic mail addresses, and other designations used for self-identification or routing in Internet communication or posting by persons in the National Sex Offender Registry.

“(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any Internet website, including a social networking website, to compare its database of registered users with the list of electronic mail addresses and other designations used for self-identification or routing in Internet communication or posting by persons in the National Sex Offender Registry, and no Federal or State liability, or any other actionable adverse consequence, shall be imposed on such website based on its decision not to compare its database with such list.”

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

Section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(15) The term ‘social networking website’ means an Internet website that—

“(A) allows users, through the creation of web pages or profiles or by other means, to provide information about themselves that is available publicly or to other users; and

“(B) offers a mechanism for communication with other users.

“(16) The term ‘Internet’ has the meaning given that term in section 1101 of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (47 U.S.C. 151 note).

“(17) The term ‘electronic mail address’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 7702).”

#### SEC. 5. CRIMINALIZATION OF AGE MISREPRESENTATION IN CONNECTION WITH ONLINE SOLICITATION OF A MINOR.

Section 2422 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) MISREPRESENTATION OF AGE.—Whoever knowingly misrepresents his or her age using the Internet or any other facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce or the mail, with the intent to further or facilitate a violation of this section, shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not more than 20 years. A sentence imposed under this subsection shall be in addition and consecutive to any sentence imposed for the offense the age misrepresentation was intended to further or facilitate.”

#### SEC. 6. KNOWINGLY ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY WITH THE INTENT TO VIEW CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

(a) MATERIALS INVOLVING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS.—Section 2252(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, or knowingly accesses with intent to view,” after “possesses”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, or knowingly accesses with intent to view,” after “possesses”.

(b) MATERIALS CONSTITUTING OR CONTAINING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—Section 2252A(a)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, or knowingly accesses with intent to view,” after “possesses”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, or knowingly accesses with intent to view,” after “possesses”.

#### SEC. 7. CLARIFYING BAN OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 2251—

(A) in each of subsections (a), (b), and (d), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “be transported”; and

(B) in each of subsections (a) and (b), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “been transported”; and

(C) in subsection (c), by striking “computer” each place that term appears and inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce”; and

(D) in subsection (d), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “is transported”; and

(2) in section 2251A(c), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “or transported”; and

(3) in section 2252(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “ships”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “distributes, any visual depiction”; and

(ii) by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “depiction for distribution”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce” after “so shipped or transported”; and

(ii) by striking “by any means,”; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “has been shipped or transported”; and

(4) in section 2252A(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “ships”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce” after “mailed, or” each place it appears; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “mails, or” each place it appears; and

(D) in each of paragraphs (4) and (5), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “has been mailed, or shipped or transported”; and

(E) in paragraph (6), by inserting “using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or” after “has been mailed, shipped, or transported”.

(b) AFFECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in each of sections 2251, 2251A, 2252, and 2252A, by striking “in interstate” each place it appears and inserting “in or affecting interstate”.

(c) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO MATERIAL INVOLVING THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS.—Section 2252(a)(3)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, shipped, or transported using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce” after “that has been mailed”.

(d) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO MATERIAL CONSTITUTING OR CONTAINING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—Section 2252A(a)(6)(C) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “or by transmitting” and all that follows through “by computer,” and inserting “or any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce.”

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 571.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 571) recognizing the 100th birthday of Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President, designer of the Great Society, politician, educator, and civil rights enforcer.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; the preamble be agreed to; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 571) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 571

Whereas August 27, 2008, marks the 100th birthday of Lyndon Baines Johnson;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was born in Stonewall, Texas, to Samuel Ealy Johnson, Jr., a Texas representative, and Rebekah Baines, on August 27, 1908;

Whereas upon graduation, Lyndon B. Johnson enrolled in Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, where he vigorously participated in debate, campus politics, and edited the school newspaper;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson had several teaching positions throughout Texas, including at the Welhausen School in La Salle County, at Pearsall High School, and as a public speaking teacher at Sam Houston High School in Houston;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson went to work as a congressional assistant at the age of 23;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson served the 10th Congressional District in the Texas House of Representatives from April 10, 1937, to January 3, 1949;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson became a commissioned officer in the Navy Reserve in December 1941;

Whereas, during World War II, Lyndon B. Johnson was recommended by Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who assigned Johnson to a 3-man survey team in the southwest Pacific;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was conferred the Silver Star, which is the military's 3rd highest medal, by General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas, in 1948, Lyndon B. Johnson was elected to the Senate at the age of 41;

Whereas, in 1951, Lyndon B. Johnson was elected Senate minority leader at the age of 44, and elected Senate majority leader at the age of 46, the youngest in United States history;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was elected Vice President at the age of 52, becoming president of the Senate;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson's congressional career and his leadership spanned the stock market crash, the Great Depression, World War II, the nuclear age, the Cold War, the space age, and the civil rights movement, some of the most turbulent years in American history;

Whereas Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was appointed as head of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, through which he worked with African-Americans and other minorities;

Whereas an hour and 38 minutes after the assassination of President Kennedy, Lyndon

B. Johnson was sworn in as President aboard Air Force One;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was a bold leader and an idealist, who had the energy, determination, and leadership to turn those dreams into reality;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was a "can-do" President because no matter how difficult and daunting the task at hand, he never rested until it was completed;

Whereas, in 1964, at the request of the Johnson Administration, Congress passed the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned de jure segregation in the Nation's schools and public places;

Whereas Congress passed by request of the Johnson Administration the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which outlawed obstructive provisions that were determined to be impractical and potentially biased against prospective voters;

Whereas, in January of 1965, the Johnson Administration introduced by request the legislation that encompassed the Great Society programs;

Whereas, in 1967, President Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall as the 1st African-American to serve on the Supreme Court;

Whereas, during President Johnson's time in office, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration made spectacular steps forward in space exploration when 3 astronauts successfully orbited the moon in December 1968;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson died at 4:33 p.m. on January 22, 1973, at his ranch in Johnson City, Texas, at the age of 64;

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1980; and

Whereas Lyndon B. Johnson is honored, venerated, and revered for his drive to establish equality for all Americans, illustrated in the momentous legislation passed during his Administration: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors Lyndon B. Johnson for his fortitude in bringing about the passage of the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965;

(2) extols the contributions of Lyndon B. Johnson to the United States;

(3) commends Lyndon B. Johnson for establishing the Medicare Act of 1965 that has helped millions of Americans; and

(4) recognizes the 100th birthday of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President, designer of the Great Society, politician, educator, and civil rights enforcer.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that we now look at the Judiciary Committee and discharge that committee from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 354.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 354) recognizing the 100th birthday of Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President, designer of the Great Society, politician, educator, and civil rights enforcer.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be

agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 354) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### CONGRATULATING FOCUS: HOPE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to S. Con. Res. 79.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) congratulating and saluting Focus: HOPE on its 40th anniversary and for its remarkable commitment and contributions to Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 79

Whereas Focus: HOPE began as a civil and human rights organization in 1968 in the wake of the devastating Detroit riots, and was cofounded by the late Father William T. Cunningham, a Roman Catholic priest, and Eleanor M. Josaitis, a suburban housewife, who were inspired by the work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas Focus: HOPE is committed to bringing together people of all races, faiths, and economic backgrounds to overcome injustice and build racial harmony, and it has grown into one of the largest nonprofit organizations in Michigan;

Whereas the Focus: HOPE mission statement reads, "Recognizing the dignity and beauty of every person, we pledge intelligent and practical action to overcome racism, poverty and injustice. And to build a metropolitan community where all people may live in freedom, harmony, trust, and affection. Black and white, yellow, brown and red, from Detroit and its suburbs of every economic status, national origin and religious persuasion we join in this movement.";

Whereas one of Focus: HOPE's early efforts was to support African-American and female employees in a seminal class action suit against the American Automobile Association (AAA), resulting in groundbreaking affirmative action commitments made by AAA;

Whereas Focus: HOPE helped to conceive and develop the Department of Agriculture's